MORTGAGE SALE—Default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of Morgage, bearing dute the 27th day of July in the year 1848, executed by William Weston to Alexander Oderin, Jr., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Hillsshale County on the 23th day of August 1848, in Libber F of Mortgage, on pages 249, 250 and 251, which Mortgage was on the 18th day of April 1849, daly assigned by said Alexander Oderin, Jr., to Ira Bonner, Jr., which assignment was daly recorded in said Registor's office on the 2th day of October, 1849, on page 375, upon which said Mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of one hendred and ferty two dollars and cinteent from the date of said Mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity, or other wise having been instituted for the recovery of any part thereof. Now therefore notice is larreby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said Mortgage, or so much therefore as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon, together with costs and interest, viz: All that certain tractor parcel land described as follows, to wit: "Fifty acreson the morth part of the west half of the south by city of the south part of the west factional bad of the north west fractional quarter of section seven in township eight south of range four west bounded on the south by the line dividing said section in the middle, known as feel at home. I say this because I have a great the well in a down the south by the line dividing said section in the middle, known as feel at home. I say this because I have a great the well in a down the south by the line dividing said section in the middle, known as feel at home. I say this because I have a great feel at home. I say this because I have a great feel at home. I say this because I have a great feel at home. I say this because I have a great feel at home. I say this because I have a great feel at home. west fractional quarter of section above in township eight south of range four west, bounded on the south by the time dividing said section in the middle, known as the quarter line, and on the north by a line parallel with said quarter line and so far distant therefrom as to leave its beginning on its western termination. said quarter hire and so far distant therefrom as to leave its beginning on its western termination at a point in the west line of said section two rooks south of the centre of the road, which is laid out on the north line of land evaled by Ebenezer Adams on section twelve, in township eight south of range five west, on the west by the county line between Branch and Hillsdule counties; on the east half of said tractional north west quarter of section seven, containing four and a half sores; also, the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section seven, containing four and a half sores; also, the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section seven, containing this ty five secres and ninety one hundredth of an acro of lank; also, that part of the west lot of the south west quarter of section seven in the township and range aforesaid, bounded on the west and south by the west and south lines of said section, on the north by a line parallel to the south line and 1-enty eight chains and twenty seven links distant from a line drawn cast and west through the centre of said section, on the east by a line parallel to

links distant from a line drawn east and west through the centre of said section, on the east by a line parallel to the west line of said section and seventeen chains and sixty nine links therefrom, containing twenty one and eight hundreth seres of land," on Friday the 9th day of April A D. 1752 at one o'clock is the alternoon, at the Court House in the Village of Hillsdale, in the county of Hillsdale, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county. Dated, January 6, 1852.

IRA BONNER, Jr., Assignee, for we of Enwann M. Canusarrox. for use of EDWARD M. CABRINGTON. 41. S. Jennings, Au'y.

MORTGAGE SALE—Default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money accured by indenture of Mortgage bearing date the tenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and firsty sine, executed by William Gilbert and Heaser Ann Gilbert his wife, to Lovi B. Halstead up-Hester Ann Gilbert his wife, to Levi B. Halstead upon "All that certain piece of purcel of land situated
in the township of Ransom, in the county of Hillsdale
and State of Michigan, and knows and described as
fo'lows, viz: the north part of the south west quarter
of section number twenty, in Township eight south of
range two west, containing fifty three acres he the
wanns more or less," as described in said Mortgage;
which said Mortgage was duly recorded in the office of
Register of deeds in said county of Hillsdale on the
17th day of July A. D. 1849, is liber G of Mortgages
on pages 185 and 185, and which was duly assigned by 17th day of July A. D. 1849, in liber G of Mortgages on pages 185 and 185, and which was duly assigned by the said Hallstend to Rufus Beall and John Hall on the eleventh day of November A. D. 1850, by instrument recorded in said Register's office, on the same day in liber H. of Mortgages on page 278 and the interest of the said John Hall was assigned by the said Hall to Rufus Beall, on the eleventh day of August A. D. 1851, by instrument recorded in said Registers office on the twelvth day of August A. D. 1851, and in the liber I of Mortgages on page 145, and the power of sale contwelvth day of August A. D. 1851; and in the libe: I of Mortgages on page 145; and the power of sale contained in said Mortgage having become operative by reason of the non-payment of the monies therein due; and no proceedings in two requity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said Mortgage, and the amount claimed to be due on said Mortgage at the day of the date hereof for principal and interest, being the sum of two hundred and thirty five dollars. Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of thesaid power of sale, and of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House in the Village of Hillsvided, there will be som at pure in the Vilinge of Hills-est bidder at the Court House in the Vilinge of Hills-dale, in snid county of Hillsdale, on the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1852, at one c'clock in the after-noon of said day, all and singular said Mortgaged pre-mises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said Mortgage, together with the level costs and expecse of sale. Dated January 2. the legal costs and exposes of sale Dated January 1852. RUFUS BEALL, Assig DARIEL L. PEATT, Att'y.

NIORTGAGE SALE .- Default having been 171 made in the payment of certain sums of money secured by two certain Mortgoges, one of which was dated November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty. cated November since ath, eighteen hundred and fifty, executed by James R. Reed, and his wife Julia E. Reed, of the County of Californ and State of Michigan, to Joseph Sibley of the same County; and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Hillsdale in said State of Michigan, on the 18th day of November 1859 in Liber H of Mortgages on pages 284 and 285, and on which M-rigage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of ninery one dollars and smety two cents. And hereafter to become due the sum of jour hundred dollars and ten per cent sucrest thereon from and after the 16th day of Novem. due the sum of four hundred dollars and ten per cent interest thereon from and after the 16th day of November 1851. The other Mortzage was dated Pecember 23d A D. 1850, and executed by Albrow Tripp and his wife Eleanor Tripp of the Councy of Hilladale and State of Michigan, to the said Joseph Sibley of said Calhoun County, and which said last mentioned Mortgage was recorded in said Registers office for said County of Hillscale on the 23d of December 1850, in liber H of mortgages on pages 330 and 340 and on which there is claimed to be due at this date, the sum of one hundred and eleve adultance and strong days and said the sum of one hundred is claimed to be due at this date, the sum of one hundred and eleven dollars and sixty sevencents, and no precedings either is 'aw or entity having been had to collect the debt secured in either of the aforestid Morrgages. Notice is therefore bereby given that by virtue of a power of sule contained in each of the noisestid Mortgages, and the statute in such cases provided, the following described premises contained in said Mortgages, to wit:

"The east half of the south east quarter of section number, is been in warship a number of a new months." The east half of the south east quarter of section number , ighteen, in bownship number six, south of range two west, in the State of Michigan containing eighty acres more or less as described in the first mentioned Mortgage. And also a certain piece of land stuasted in the township of Camden in said county of Hillsdale housded's follows, commencing eighty rous from the south west corner of section number four north of said corner, thence east one hundred and thirteen rods, thence north fifty rods, thence west one hundred and thirteen rods, thence south fifty rods to the place of beginning, excepting one half acre from the north west corner, one half acre from the south west corner, and also one half acre from the south west corner, and also one half acre from the south west corner of said land as described in the last Mortgage above named," will be sold at public auction at the Court House in the Village of Hillsdale, in said County of Hillsdale on Thursday the 25th day of May, A. D. 1852, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated, I chruary 23, 1352, n284

JOSEPH SIBLEY, Mortgagee. JOSEPH SIBLEY. Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE-By virtue of a Mortgage MORTGAGE SALE—By virtue of a Mortgage executed by Lewis A Rounds to Michael Stuck, on the 20th day of Jenuary A. D. 1847, recorded in the Register's office for the County of Hillsdale. October 21st 1847, and assigned to me on the twelfth day of October 1847, by instrument recorded in said office on the twenty first day of Octoler, A. D. 1847, on which there is claimed to be due at this day Forty dollars and thirty-three cents, there will be said at unblic vendue at the Court House in the Village of Hillsdale in the County of Hillsdale and State of Michigan on the accent day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon the premises described in said Mortgage to wit:—"The north east quarter of the north cast quarter of section number twenty in township six south of range four west in said County and State.

DANIEL L. PRATT,
Dated, January 3, 1852.

Chilliplica State Province of the contract.

SHERIFF SALE-By virtue of an execu SHERIFF SALE—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court for the county
of Jackson and State of Michigan and to me directe.
and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and
tenements; of Smith C. Met win, I have seized and levted upon the following described piece and parcel of land
(with house thereon, situate lving and being in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan, known as lot number twenty nine of the old plat of the Villege of Moscow; all the right, title and interest of the said Smith C.
Merwin, in and to the above described premises, I shall
expose for sale at public vendue at the Court House
in the village of Hillsdale, on Thursday the 5th day of
April next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

RUFUS BEALL, Sheriff,
By W. O. Hozg, Deputy Sheriff,

By W. O. Hore, Deputy Sheri

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY Having established Agencies on the Michigan South ern Railrond, will hereafter receive Bank Notes, Coin Merchandize and Pachages for on tern and southers States, Messengers leave for the east and west daily S. CHANDLER, & CO. Hilledale, June 1981. 250tf Agents.

been in York. I see you are on your way to Philadelphy, and Baltimore, and Washington, and if you should feel lonesome in them places, jest turn and come down here to Downingville and we'll try to cheer you up and make you feel at home. I say this because I have a great library to a see the say that the say the say that the say that the say that the say that the say the liking to you, and I always mean what I say, I've took a greater liking to you than any body else since I lost my dear friend Gineral Jackson. May be it is because you are so much Fact, in some things it seems to me you are just like him. Old Hickory, was the man what 'took the responsibility' when he wanted to do anything; and I see you are jest so; you aint afraid to take the responsibility; and what's better still, you are trying to encour-

oge other folks to take the responsibility tu.

Old Hickory was a great hand to make principles and and then fight 'em through. And there agin I think you are a good deal like bim. And by the way, I begin to feel quite a liking for President Bonaparte, of France, for I see he's took the responsibility at last, and been makin principles and fightin of 'em through makin principles and fightin of 'em through .- es, that she was going to buy a silk gown with, the cars were not moving faster than tweaty miles and it's well there is, for it's pretty likely there'll the Kossuth fund in New York. Uncle Josh-counter the hardships and uncertainties of a poor home, to enbe use for 'em before another year is out. And un said he would sell his three year old steer, California life. then another thing which makes me think you are so much like Old Hickory is the hoorehs .--Why, it seems to me I can hear 'em all the way from York to Downingville; and it carries me right back to old times, when the whole country was ringing with 'hoorah for Jackson.'
I think, dear Governor, you had better stop

here till next summer, and not go back to Hun-We shall have to make a new President next summer, and you might get in President as easy as a cat could lick her ear-and a President you know is higher than Governor -- Hadn't you better take it? I know you can get it if you only say the word. Our parties in this country have been so broke to pieces and mixed up lately that nobody could tell who to pitch upon for President; and we've been a good deal worried for fear we shouldn't make out to choose one at all next summer. And I aint sure but what you've got here just in the nick I never knew it to fail, when the hoorahs got

We ve got about twenty parties in this coun try now: there's the old Whig party, and the old Democratic party, and the Wolly-head Whigs, and the Silver-Grey Whigs, and the Hunker Democrats, and the Barnburner Democrats, and the Seward party, and the Union Non-Intervention party; and I believe these are | and run the risk of it. divided again into the party for Intercention And the next place, dear Governor, it might without war and the party for Intervention war be very well for us to take care of the world. or no war.

foot down when you first got to New York that no danger of our getting our hands full. you wouldn't be mixed up with any of our par- only look at it. Suppose when Hungary As you havn't said nothin agin none of 'em. they fully there. can all turn round and go for you, if you'll say | And there's France too. You say the Gov. got into all over the country.

in his way a bit; he jest set up a new principle ics to keep matters straight there.
and fit it out. And you see he's come out all Now. don't you think, dear Govern straight, and now he can wind his yarn to suit might be a little danger of our getting our hands

I don't see nothin in the way to prevent your shall remain your firiend forever. being President if you've a mind to. You hav-'nt mixed up with no party, so you wouldn't have to fight agin no party, and it's pretty like ly no party would have to fight agin you. But there's another thing makes it more sure than all that. You know this a free country, all the offices belong to every bedy; and them that can make the best and most stump speeches commonly gets in. Now I know we havn't got any body in this country from Maine to Texas, nor from Dan to Beersheba, who can hold a candle to you in that kind of of business. Of course when I say this I mean the old bible Dan and Beersheba; there is another Dan in this conn try that if you should happen to run a foul of I

n't know but the case might be different.

Now it seems to me you better go in for the Presidency, instead of goin back to Hungary; a bird in hand is worth two in the bush any and this country is fairly under your thumb now but Hungary is still under the paw of the Rus sian Bear. So that although you are the Gov. ernor of Hungary, its likely enough there would be a peaky hard scratch before you could govern it, it you went back. But I see some papers say that you aint Governor of Hungary now, although they don't deny but what you was once. I wish them papers had better manners; they might just as well say that I aint Major now. because I nint all the time ridin on hoss-back at the head of a regiment of sojors. and mothers of England. No. no, that wont do; it's nonsense and impu dence ty, The rule in this country is, once a Major always a Major, and once a Governor alwaysa Governor. A man's title belongs to him as much as his name does. My Major belongs any more than he has to opset a nation. He ed great regret at the prevalence of the belief cause its a principle, and founded in everiasting in England as to his warlike intentions. He justice: therefore it's not only the law in this had lived there longenough to acquire respect country, but it's the true and just law of nations, for its people and institutions, and he still had

Well, now, dear Governor, if you shouldn't hink it best to accept my offer about the Pres-dency, and should rather go back and run

your chance in Hungary, the next question is, to see what can be done in that score. You say, you want that we, that is all America and the universal Yankee antion, should say you have a fair right to be called Governor of Hungary. I've stready proved that you have that right, and shall have it as long as you live — There went be so more trouble on that score, That question is disposed of forever, I hope.

In the next place, you want us to say Hungary got her independence of Austria fair-ly and ought to have it. Agreed to that too We say it, and will stand to it. all weathers. We say it, and will stand to it, all weathers will suon occupy the vacant cillable lands, and Hungary fit it out like a man, and ought to be tivings will be reduced to the ordinary standard free forever and a thousand years afterwards .-

before you'll have a whole mint of it, besides are but a few of the evils that accompany and gues and knapsacks and catridge boxes.— follow in the train of the ardent and outhust When I read some of your speeches to our astic candidate of California fame. Upon folks, about your poor down trodden country, their arrival they are led to this point of the lit made the tears come. I tell ye. Consin Nub-compass, and of that by the golden stories of by said she would knit stockins all winter and interested parsons, until losing all confidence. New York. tion. Aunt Kesiah said, them two great chees- with the exclamation, that of only back, no general opinion of the passengers that the cars for he could do his plowing next summer with the old oxen and send the money to you.

to send but that little piece of 'remonstrance,' and he pointed to his old rifle that hung up against the wall; says he 'I'll send that over Hungary to shoot the old Russian Bear with if he comes around again.' And then he sot thinklog a minute longer, and he jumped up and mit his fists together, and says he, 'no. I won't end it, I'll go and earry it myself.' So you see dear Governor, there isn't much danger but what you'll get something else.

In the next place when you come to the hole nation to hold the Russian Bear back nd not let him meddle, while Hungary and Austria have a fair tussle. And you want we should give him a fair warning before hand, and of time to get us out of the scrape. For if tell him he shant meddle no how; and if we do you'll stand as candidate you'll go in all holler. you think he'll mind us. May be he would, and may be he wouldn't; and if he wouldn't, then up so strong as they have been since you got to what? Then you want us to go right at him. York. cause it's right and just; and now we've got to be a great and powerful nation, it is our duty to look round and take care of the world, and nake folls do right everywhere.

Well, now, dear Governor, as to that, I don't know but we ought to stop and think about it (which spring out of the old Nullification par- to lock round and govern the world, hadn't we that I and Old Hickory killed off,) and the longht to get the world's consent first? And Co-Operation Secessionists, and the out and as you want us to take hold of Russia first, I out go-alone Secessionists; and now there's spose she is the first one we ought to ask contwo new parties added that aint hardly three sent of. And if the Russian will consent that weeks old yet -- the Intervention party and the we shall hold him back, we'll hold him back

and carry out the laws of nations, and make It was bucky you took a stand and put your every body right everywhere, if there wasn't ties in this country, for if you had got fairly gins her tussle, the Russians should show their mixed in with 'em, you would a found yourself teeth and grab hold of her. Then we should in such a snarf that I am afraid you would wish have to send over an army and ships to help yourself back to Turkey again before you would drive him beck. Then suppose Poland should ever get out of it. And it's lucky on another start up and want to be free-and she has a secount that you haven't mixed up with any of bloody right to be free as any nation in the our twenty parties. For now you are the only world-then we must send an army to take care man in the country that can get their votes .- of Poland, for the Russians will fight most aw-

the word they'll do it, and glad of the chance; ernment of France is on the side of oppressors, for that seems to be the only way they can get and the nation of France is one of the oppress-handsomely out of the everlasting snarl they've ed nations.' Then, of course, it will be our next duty to send an army and put down the You needn't be afraid there's anything in the Government of France, and let the nation go way against your being President. To be sure free. And then besides the East Indies. and there is some litle rules laid down about it in China, and Circassia, and lors of other places our constitution. but that can all be managed | the geography tells about, there's a good many well enough; it only wants somebody to take re things that we should have to look after nearer sponsibility. Folks can't always go accordin home. When Fillibusters go to upset Coba, to the constitution when they get into a bad we must send our ships and armies to take care snarl; they have to make new principles to go of that. And, then, in Mexico and South Aby. See how President Bonaparte has jest got merica there's trouble all the time going on out of his snarl; the constitution didn't stand that would take about half a dozen of our arm

Now. dont you think, dear Governor, ther full? But come what may, dear Governor, I MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

The Future Wivesof America.

From Mrs. Ellis' lectures addressed to the young ladies of England, we give the following extract, which may be read with profit by every American female, mothers as well as

'My protty little dears, you are no more for training than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, want, generally speaking, more liberry and less fashionable restraint; more kitchand less parler; more leg exercise and less sofe; more making puddings and less plane; more frankness and less mock modesty; more breakfast and less bustle. I like the boxom, bright eyed rosy-cheeked, full-breasted, bouncing lass, who can darn stockings, make her own frocks, mend trousers, command a regiment of pots and kettles, milk the cows, feed the pigs, chop wood, and shoot a wild duck, as well as the duchess of Marlborough, or the queen of Spain; and be a lady withal in the drawing room. But as for your pining wasp waisted music-murdering novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness, with your consumption-soled shoes, silk stockings, and calico shifts, you won't do for the future wives

Important from France.

The President gave a grand dinner on Thurs and our government and our country not only a great many friends there. As to the rumor respect it themselves, but try to make others that he intended to make war, "it is simply respect it.

A Sensible Man

We make the following extract from a letter in the Derroit Free Press. If all who write from California would speak as plainly, the number of "California widowa" would be much

The strange adventures of Michigan men might fill a volume in this prolific land of gold and excitement, but I have not either time or space to devote to the subject Suffice that they come in for their share of good and evil fortune-as elsewhere.

The climate and productions of this State are such, that a large population of producers of an Atlantic city. Potaroes, barley and onsend 'em over for your sojors, so they shouldn't in pretended friends or enemies they turn, have to go harefoot as ours did in the revolu- when too late, towards their distant places

The mining region is covered with innumer-Cousin Sargeant Joel sot in a deep study; at often finds that, instead of the privilege of diglast says he. I don't know as I've got anything ging on his own account, as confidently expected, he has to pay for the value of the claim, and often realizes nothing for his labor. I have met men that have been two and even three years in the mines without one cent in their pockets, and in debt at that. One poor fellow. doctor from Irdians, cried while he recounted the bordships and disappointments of his three year's stay in the mountains. In view of the state of things existing here, the uncertainty of success, the almost certainty of disease, and in many cases of death, attendant upon the first exit of the enterprising citizens of our States, I would earnestly advise that no person. having any way of living at home, should think of coming to California. The steamers carry over semi-monthly large amounts of gold; but when you reflect that a large number of persons (say 200.000) are engaged in searching every canon, erevice and ravine in the gold region for the shiolog metal, that same must, as a natural consequence, succeed, but still the great majority live and labor on, in the faint hope that fortune may turn on semething to their advantage—that the pile to use their own language, may be made up, and, once, the comforts of home be theirs. You may think and made some money, upon which they rereturned in full expectations of repeating their ciass don't know the country; on their return, as everything goes upon the high presure principle, and a gulch or a hill assumes an entire

fellow told me that he had been back three months, and that \$7,000 had gone in that time. The land commissioners have made, I be lieve, two or three abortive attempts at secession, but as yet nothing has been done that looks like a settlement at any distant day of the land titles of California. At present the whole availtle portion of the State is covered by conflicting claims-vexations to the parties concerned, and highly detrimental to the agriultural interests of the people.

It is confidently expected that Congress will never endorse large grants of land to individuals, as directly rending to a renewal here of the disturbances of the Livingston and Van Rensselaer Manors of New York, as the salety and interest of the country consists in its I will write you again in a few days, if I do not return. Your friend, DELOS DAVIS.

TERRIBLE ACCIDEST ON THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD-Loss of life - The most terrible agrident which has yet occurred spon the Erie Railroad, hefel the train com ng to New York yesterday morning. Th writer of this account was an eye-witness and participant in the thrilling scene, and will briefly sketch what came under his notice, When the engine, with a baggage car and

four passenger cars attached, had come to short curve in the road, about two miles west of Eggiounk, those of us who were to the next to the last car were suddenly started from our seats, thrown hither and thisher by that peculiar jelting motion, which is well known to th track. We were drawn over the sleepers for a distance of farty rods, expecting every instant that the car would tall to pieces. The stove was at once upset, and the coals scattered in every direction, blinding our eyes with smoke and ashes. When the engine was stopped, upon rushing to the door, the first sight that met our view was the Delaware river rushing by, directly boneath, at the foot of a walled precipice, of ar least thirty feet in height. nest mument the conductor of the train came drifting by upon a cake of ice, calling for help, and assuring us that he had already fallen thro the crumbling footbold two or three times. A short distance behind him was a passenger rate of five miles an hour, and it required first running to keep in a line with them. Ropes were procared from the engine, and after some minuters of fearful suspense, with the aid of a skiff and a board thrown to one of them to be used as a paddle, they were both rescued in a helpless condition. By this time, we learned that the passenger car behind us, the last of the train, was just the other side of the curve. thrown entirely into the Delaware River, with all who were in it. We hastened to the and lo! thirry feet below us was the car, almost buried under the water, and the poor creatures to me as much as your Governor belongs to you day. Jan. 20th, to a distinguished party of within were thursting their arms out of the and nobody has a right to take it away from us Englishmen; forty-five sat down. He express windows calling for help. Two or three of them had crawled upon the roof and were beseeching us to save them. The scene at first seemed to strike us dumb with horror. The smooth walled precipice could not be descended. We were obliged to go a little further up the river, where there is no wall, but only a gravel bank, and there slide down to the

ter's edge. The car, at its nearest end was about 25 feet from the shore; the water was deep and running very swiftly. Boards were found upon the beach, but none of them were long enough. After half an hour's hard work, a dead trunk of a hemlock tree was showupon the shore. With the aid of this bridge was built, upon which those able to walk were led, and those too much frozen to move were carried. As axe was procured and holes out through the roof, and one after another of the unfortunate passengers were lifted out.

It was one of the most thrilling scenes ever imagined. A young girl was drawn up, and at once began to plead that her mather might be saved; a husband begged for his wite's resene-friend struggled to save friend. An old And the traiter Georgey ought to have his neck ions are produced in abundance, and of a size stretched, and the Russian Bear ought to have to astonish a Muchigan farmer. In fact, Calibris too nails out and his mose muzzled, so that formia contains within herself the elements of on getting the sufferers ashore, the only way to be couldn't bite and scratch any body agin nor interfere in other folk's domestic affairs.

In the next place, you say you want 'something else,' which as near as I can find out by the inevitable result. The steamers come, the papers, means money matters, and food and raiment, and a few guns, and the like of that, because you are going each to have of guld, that I am featful will never be realized, were drawn out of the water in the car. One another tossie with Austria and Rassia A- as mining is the great inducement, or rather its greed to that too. You shall have all you want, rewards, for the undertaking of a hazardous when taken from the ice. The sufferers (voun-Jest hold your basket and we'll fill it. if it is a and fariguing journey of 5.000 miles, attended ded dreadfully some of them, and all more or on with the wounded, and they were left some The immediate cause of the accident was

the breaking of a rail at the curve. It is the speed at a sharp curve upon the edge of such a precipice, the public can judge. But what can be said in extenuation of the fact, that the able claims of all kinds, and the young miner signal-rope connecting with the engine did not run through the last two cars?- When the uceident began, a dozen men made a rush for the bell cord and it was not to be found. Judge of our disappointment, our horror, when it was known, in an instant, that we had no means of preventing the ruin that seemed inevitable .-Soveral have since said that they remarked before the occurence that there was this neglect. Let there then be a thorough investigation, and let us know who was thus culpable. The conductor was in the last car himself, and could instantaneously have rung the bell at the engine, and those in the next car could have done so. This carelesaness is deeply felt by the passengers as a most grevious wrong, not only done to the dead and wounded, but to al

> D., No. 292 Fourth st. Two persons were killed and about twenty

Bombardment of Johanna by an American Ship of War.

whose lives have thus been periled. R. S. S.

Johanna, one of the Comoro Islands, situaed in the northern part of the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and the African coast, has been hombarded by the U S. sloop my picture some what overdrawn, and that the of-war Dale. The Boston Journal says the safety Committee party, and the Liberty party, and the Liberty party, and the Liberty party, and the regular Free Soil party, and the old that a just government derives its powers from been direct to the facts, and not the fanciful supplies, it was owing to repeated oursages Abolition party, and the old Secession party, the consent of the governed. So, if we've got representations of those who may have realize from the king of the islands, to which our what lers have been subjected, that the attack was great many came out here at a very early day, made. Ie August, 1850, he seized and threw into prison Capt. Moore, of the barque Maria turned-but, finding the every day transaction of New Bedford, and the Dale was despatched of the Atlantic State ton slow for them, have by our government to obtain sedress for the outrage. The Warren Star has the following first success; but I tell you two-thirds of that account of the strack, derived from Capt, Cutter, of the barque Dolphin!

Captain Poarson after making all inquiries, of both of the English squadron on this station. new appearance in a few short months. A poor and the masters of American ships in the harbor, and also of the English residents here, being convinced of the flagrant injustice done to Captain Moore and others at this island, im mediately demanded of the King \$20,000, and required an immediate answer. After waiting all night and receiving no answer, he despatch ed another letter, informing the King that if he did not give hi.n an answer at or before 12 o'clock, he should commence hostilities. King replied to the last note, offering \$500 in cash \$500 worth of bullocks, and trinkets --Capt. Pearson refused this, and got his ship under weigh, and moored her off the town, one hundred yards from the beach, with his broadside to the town.

The King then sent off and offered to pay

\$5000 if he could get it in any way-would give establishing small independent freeholders .- trinkers, cattle and cotton cloth to make up the amount. Capt. Pierson then gave the King 24 hours more to consider of it, at the same time telling him not to make any warlike demonstration in the mean time; if he did he should consider it as a breach of faith, and should commence immediate hostilities. He also poticed he King that if he did not come to some definite terms, to send the women and children out of the place by noon the next day, as he sho'd then commence firing upon them. At day light the 6th, there was a large number of troops paraded on the shore, and they sent word to Capt. Pearson that he minght do what he could-they would not pay anything. 9 A. M. the Dale commenced firing shot at the fort. After five shots they sent the a white flag. Captain Pearson immediately ceasing firing. and sent Lt. Fairfax with a flug of truce, to inexperienced as indicating that the car is off the quire what the white flag was sent for, and if hey were ready to treat him. They noswered that they wished the firing to cease, and said that they could not meet the demand.

They were told to haul down the flag of ruce, but they retused so to do. Capt. Pearson, on learning their answer, sent another message to them, informing them that if they did not haul'down the flag he should commence firing again with it up. After waiting a proper length of time, Capt. Pearson again commenced firing at the Fort, and Blockhouse at the corner of the town, but strictly avoiding to fire size Ambassador at that Court, intimated to into the town. After ninoteen shot and shells they set a signal on the heach, and Lieut. Par- to make a treaty of amity and commerce with ker was sent with a flag of truce. At this time similar situation. The ice was drifting at the the King offered to pay \$1000 down, give a was ready to enter into negociations for that hand for \$5000, and surrender the town; said purpose, with any one duly empowered on our he was very sorry that he had done wrong, and part. faithfully promised not to do so in future. would give up his house, his slaves, cattle, but to Mr. Clayton, who forthwith transmitted to that he could not give but \$1000 in money, and Mr. M. M. the requisite instructions and pow-thirty head of cattle. Capt. Pearson wishing ers; and accordingly the last arrival from Europe to avoid bloodshed, accepted this offer on con divion that the King should make a treaty with conformity with those instructions, in which the American government, placing Americans on an equal footing with the most favored na-

gone on quiet since. so far.

"Father" I want to ask you a question. Well, my son.
Why is neighbor Smith's liquor shop like a counterfeit dollar?

I can't rell. Because you can't pass it, said the boy. John! pull your bosts and go to bed.

From the National Intelligencer. Preserve Your Trees.

Messrs. Editors:-I have the pleasure of informing you that the communication you pub-lished in your caper last spring relative to the preservation of the elm trees which adorn your city, by throwing over them a decoction of toinduced several gentlemen to try the experiment, and in every case it fully succeed-

William T. Carroll, Esq., tried it on an elm in front of his dwelling, and he assures me not worm was found on it.

Mr. Martin Ranahan, the enterprising keep-er of the grounds at the War and Navy Departments, after ascertaining its complete success on the elms, determined to try the experiment on the linden trees; and, though unacquainted with the precise time of throwing on the de coction, and consequently of preventing the flies from depositing their eggs, yet by little perso-verence, he succeeded in driving the worms entirely from the trees; and they retained their foliage during the season whilst those in front of the President's house were completely denoded.

The Commissioner of public buildings also tried the experiment on the four magnificent elms at the foot of the steps leading to the Capitol, which for several years past had been on tirely stripped of their leaves, and the result was completely successful. Not a worm was found on the trees, and they retained their fo-

lisge to the close of the season.
As some difficulty may arise in the minds of many as to the precise time of throwing on the tobacco joice. I will give them an infellible rule, viz: as soon as the leaves are well developed. they will be found to be perforated with small This is produced by a bug, which feeds on the leaf until it becomes a fly, and then de-posits its eggs in a straight line, about half an inch long, on the under side of the lenf. If the decoction be thrown on immediately, it will drive the hug entirely away; or if any eggs have been laid, it will destroy them completely. As a second crop of worms will be necessary about that time to give them another sprinkling. If this course be adpoted by all interest, I have no hesitation in saying that in two years time the worms will be entirely exterminated.

The expense is inconsiderable, half a barrel full of the decection, which can be made out of refuse tobacco, or the washings of the spittoons in our public offices, will be sufficient for a large

As the elms and lindens are certainly the handsomest ornamental trees, and as the worms can be so easily exterminated. it is sincerely hoped that the peblic authorities, and all others interested, will give the experiment a fair trial and rescue those beautiful trees from destrue tion, and restore them to public confidence.

Benefit of Newspapers.

A school teaches, who has been engaged s ong time in his profession, and wirnessed the

influence of a newspaper on the minds of a tamily of children, writes as follows:—

I have found it to be a universal fact without exception, that those scholars of all ages, and both sexes, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared to those who do not

1st. Better readers, excelling in emphasis and pronunciation, and consequently reading more understandingly.
2nd. They are better spellers, and define

words with greater case and accuracy. 3d. They obtain a practical knowledge of Geography, in almost half the time that it le quires others, as the newspapers has made hem familiar with all the important places.

nations, governments and doings on the globe. 4th. They are better gramariaus, for having become familiar with every variety of styles in the newspapers, from the common place adverisement, to the flinished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily compre-hend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with greater accu-

5th They write better compositions using better language, containing more thoughts more clearly and connectedly expressed.

7th. Those young men who have been readers of newspapers for years, are always found taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greatvariety of subjects, and expressing views with greater fluency, clearness and correctoess, in the use of language.

Arnold's Relatives.

"The sins of the fathers upon their children" are sometimes signally visited. The last remaining relative of Benedict Arnold, the traitor, was carried to the Norwich Poor House three or four days ago by one of the Selectmen. She was cousin to the traitor, and remembers him well-and spoke with seeming resentment and indignity of his been 'driven She is ninety-two years out of the country." old, and when taken from the miserable hovel where she and a sister of hers, who died three or four years ago, had lived solitary, and in abject poverty for many years, the poor old creature was sitting without a spark of fire to warm herself by, although the day was one of the coldest of the season. We have never learned (remarked the editor of the Norwich & arier) that there was any reason, except in leptosy which clung to the traiter, whom it was their misfortune to be ailed to, why this woman and her sister, neither of whom was ever married, should have gone through life excluded from social intercourse by the inexorable har of sociery. Yet such is the fact ; and it furnishes a striking comentary upon the depth and strength of that feeling of louthing and execration with which the name of Benedict Arnold is linked, now and forever, in the popular mind.

Treaty of Commerce with Persia.

Shortly after Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Constantinople, arrived at his post, the Perhim that his master, the Schah, was anxious the United States, and that he (the ambassador)

Mr. Marsh communicated this information brought home a treaty with Persia, made the United States is placed on a footing with

the most favored nations.

We may now send a Minister to Teheran, At 5 A. M.. on the 7th, Capt. Pearson hauled his ship from the town, and everything has
gone on quiet since, so far.

and Consuls to Persian Ports, to open a new
and valuable trade for our nation, with a people who will eagerly buy our products and
manufactures; for the ratification of the troaty by the Senate may be regarded as unfait ac-

Why is a kies like the creation of the Because it is made out of nothing and pro-